FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

BRITISH SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC.

Trouble in the Peace Conference.

By the United States mail steamship Washington Capt. Cavendy, arrived here yesterday moroing from Southampton, with the German, French and English mails. She brings intelligence from Europe via South-

ampten to the 16th March.
The Washington arrived at 8 P.M. on Saturday, and anchored inside of Sandy Hook.

The Cunard steamship America had not arrived and the Cambria was appointed to sail from Liverpool with the next mails for America on the 29th March.

The British Admiralty have, in accordance with an appeal addressed to them through The Times, decided spon sending two steamers in search of the missing mail steamship Pacific. The ships are the Desperate and Tartarus, and were immediately dispatched.

The probabilities of peace have, since our last intelligence from England, received a check which it was feared would delay the conclusion of the negotiations for some days. It was presumed that the meeting of the 22d uit, would have been the last, but according to The Times's correspondent unanimity did not prevail and the discussion was not so amicable as had been anticipated. There is every probability, however, of the differences being arranged, although it is not positively known by what they were caused. The same authority defines the cause to a demand put forth by the Prussian Pieuipotentiaries to be admitted to sign the treaty of peace on the same footing and in the same character as if Prussia had been a party to the alliance throughout, as if she had accepted all the obligations involved in it, had joined in the ultimatum and declared that she would abide by all its consequences. It is also said that Russia supports Prussia these pretensions. Another meeting of the Conference was held on the 24th, but nothing had transpired with respect to the nature of the deliberations. Nothing was hinted with reference to the differences of the previous meeting, but it was reported that the signing of the treaty of peace was daily expected. The opinion that the Conference would ultimately resolve itself into a European Congress was greatly believed. A telegraph from Berlin speaks satisfactor ly of the Conferences, and states that Austria while being distrusted by the Western Powers is detested by Russia.

Accounts from the Crimea state that the Allies have commenced the demolition of the inclosure around Sevastopol.

Ishmael Pasha was said to be increasing the army of Anatolia. Gen. Mourakiff had received recuforce ments by way of the Caspian Sea and Tiffis,

Intelligence from Paris states that the City of Parma and the surrounding country has again bees laid under a state of siege, which arose from renewed attacks of assassination. The Anditor of the War Department had been stabbed in the back while walking with another officer. The Government had become greatly alarmed at cattle murrain which was said to be spreading over the Continent.

The Times correspondent writing from the Crimes,

"The war party still cherishes hopes that the nego-tiations may break down. It may sait the French to make concessions, but it ought not to suit us. They doubtless consider that they have done enough for Moreover they cannot afford war as England can, and their army, however numerous they may show it to be upon paper, is owinding sadly. Scarry and fever are playing have in its ranks. The mortality in the French is positively asserted to be 120 a day and generally more."

Mr. Buchapan, ex Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James, was to leave England for New-York by the Arago, which was to sail from South ampton on the 9th inst. Mr. Buchanan, accompanied by Gen. Campbell, American Consul for London, and Col. J R. Croekey, American Consul for Southampton, left London on the 20th ult., via Folkestone and Bonlogne, for Paris, where it was his intention to pass a few days before visiting the Hague, previous to his departure for the United States.

Sir Hugh Parker, commander of the naval forces in the East Indies, died at Devonport on the 21st ult.

Sir Henry Pottinger died at Malta on the 18th of March. This officer had rendered great service in his administration of public affairs in India, China and

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Tuesday, March 25, 1856,

From an authentic source, I learn that the English Government is trying to settle the Central American question about Rustan and Bozacca, by negotions in a direct way, with the State of Honduras, without regard to the views of the American Cabinet, since England does not wish to acknowledge Mr. Marcy as the guardian of Ceutral American interests. It is possible that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty may thus be arrived at within sixty

The Danish question of the Sound Dues has entered into a new phasis. The proposition of the Danish Cabinet for the redemption of the Dues by the payment of the capital by the different countries, in preportion to their trade to the Baltic, has been declined by the English Cabinet-England's share in the redemption amounting to one million sterling, according to the Danish scheme. Still the abolition of these dues, which are an open infringement of the principle of the freedom of the seas, is now under the serious consideration of the British Cabinet, and a counter proposition will probably soon be sent to Copenhagen, so that an agreement about the basis of a settlement may be arrived at before the expiration of the American extension of the treaty.

Though the Conferences at Paris have not yet led to any formal agreement, it is understood that there are no further serious difficulties between the Plenipotentiaries of the belligerent parties which can frustrate or even delay the conclusion of peace. But in spite of all the concessions of ssia, made by Count Orloff in the most graceful way, Lord Clarendon does not seem to be satisfied with the state of things. He is reported to have said in society: "A peace it will be, but "not the peace." He sees clearly that France is now gravitating toward Russia, and as it is Count Morny, the illegitimate brother of the Emperor, who is designated to go to St. Petersburg as Embassador immediately after diplomatic relations are reassumed, it can scarcely be doubted that the two Emperors will soon come to a complete understanding, which cannot be agreeable to Eagland. It is not less significant that the haughty coolness with which Count Orloff treats Count Buol, has little by little been communicated to the French diplomatists, who now begin to slight Austria, which they formerly courted. As a natural consequence of these preceedings, Count Cavour, the Sardinian Min-ister, trice to make himself agreeable to the Russian Plenipotentiaries. Thus, as the Conferences proceed. Austria sees herself more and more isolated, and the invitation of Prussia to Paris, and the eagerness of the Russians to support Baron Manteuffel, and to secure for him an equal position in the Conferences, contributes its proper share to the mortification of the Cabinet of Schönbrunn. It is said that one of the Russian Attachés or Secretaries, being asked by a lady whether England had not claimed as indemnification from Russia for the expenses of the war, auswered playfully, "Madam, it was understood from the "beginning that Austria must pay the costs."
Though most such sneedetes are apocryphal, still the fact that they are believed sufficiently characterizes the spirit of society and the general feeling about the state of things. An antipathy against Austria pierces through all the official and

semi-efficial publications of the Russian Cabinet. The Kord, for instance, speaking of Frussia, praises the frankness and straightforwardness of the Government which "has not promised to any "party what it never intended to fulfill, but has "fulfilled toward each more than it ever premised." The tacit allusien to the promises of Austria is bere evident. We learn from the same semi-official Russian article that "Russia was the "first to ask that Prussia should be invited to join "the Conferences, and it appears that it was in the most flattering terms that Count Walewski sent the invitation to Beron Manteuffel in the name of the Congress. We never doubted the result; but still it is satisfactory to be able to "state it, that "France and Russia, who had shown themselves the most powerful, as "they were the most noble champions on the battlefield, could not evidently shake hands after the struggle, except on one ground-that of good faith, on which ground they necessarily met Prussia, who, as we have seen, had thereon maintained herself since the commencement of hostilities with unshaken firmness." The emission of any mention of England and Austria in this article, which is said to have been written under Baron Brunow's inspiration, gives it a most spicy character. So much is certain, that the Austrian occupation of the Danubian Principalities will cease within a short time after the conclusion of peace, and tha the Cabinet of Vienna, after having spent about three hundred millions of dollars on the prepara-tions for war, has nothing for its financial exertions and political double-dealing, in shape either of ac-cession of territory or of political influence. Aus-tria has been outgeneraled by Russia, and plays but a secondary part at the Conferences, shackled as she is by the fear of finding herself altogether isolated after the reestablishment of peace. En-gland has lest her prestige by the war, and is most likely to lose her alliance with France by the peace.

learty friendship of France, which induces even Sardinia to seek the favors of the Czar. The comedy about the birth of the Imperial Prince at Paris still continues Addresses are pouring in deputations arrive to congratulate the mperor, but the revival of the old feudal title of Children of France, bestowed upon the progeny of Louis Bonsparte and Eugenia Montijo, is most unpopular. The Legitimists look upon it as upon a sacrilege, such titles belonging exclusively to the Bourtons, while the Imperialists, who like demo-cratic equality under military despotism, object to the resuscitation of monarchical and aristocratic

Russia's losses are compensated by the gain of the

The theoretic reforms forced by Lord Redeliffe upon the Sultan continue to excite discontent among the Christian subjects of the Porte. Syrian Marchites protest against the abolition of the judiciary power of the Bishops, the Egyptian Copts against conscription and arbitrary service; and as to the European Christians, they are dis satisfied with the declaration that all subjects of the Sultan are equal, since any such phrasmust remain a cruel mockery as long as the sulman population is armed, while the Christians carry no arms, though they do not deny that, should be allowed to carry arms, they would imme diately turn them against the Turks. The Turk ish Council is now making a serious opposition to the dictates of Lord Redeliffe, and is much dissatefied with the proceedings at Paris. It is a pity that this opposition did not arise earlier, since now it is of no earthly use, except to throw the Danubian Principalities into the greatest confusion.

The less of the French army in the Crimea typhus fever amounts now every week to 1,000; their total loss during the war to 170,000; add to it 50,000 English, 150,000 Turks and 400,000 Russians, and you get the total of human sufferings required for bringing about the new Paris peace.

THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

The British Government sent out on the 25th ult. an expedition consisting of two steam vessels of war. to search for the unfortunate steamer Pacific. The origin of the movement in the first place, was the following letter in the London Times, of the 22d March from Mr. J S Oakford, of the firm of Croskey & Co. of Lordon and Southampton, Agents of the Bremen

and Havre line:

Sire No good reason exists for the popular belief that this anfortunate ship has peakshed, with her passengers and crew. Those most completen to form an option upon the dangers and difficulties of an Atlantic steam voyage, especially the commanders of steamships traversing the same route and exposed to the same difficulties as the masing ship, confidently believe that she is still affect with disabled machinery, and that she may yet reach port; to them her long absence is satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that the lately prevailing which on the coacts of Europe and America effectually harrod her approach to either shore.

"Of all disasters likely to occur to such a ship breakage of machinery is most probable; the history of Atlantic steam nevigation records scores of "accidente" to machinery, some serious enough to destroy the steam power, others of less importance, causing only trifling delay.

"It is reasonable to assume that the Pacific may have broken some important pert of her machinery, (perhaps in the ice field.) on or near the Banks of Newfoundland. If so, her commander would have turned back and attempted to regain the coast of Ireland, (as the Atlantic did in 1851); he would not for an insent have attempted to work to the American coast under canvas against the strong westerly gales that almost uncessingly except the Atlantic can.

insum' have attempted to work to the American coast under canvas against the strong westerly gate the almost uncessfully sweep the American seas in mid-winter.

"If her steam-power failed on the Banks, she might have regained the coast of treinind by the 20th to the 25th of February, provided she had westerly winds all the way, as the Atlantic and on her return peasage. Against head winds the Pacific could make 10 progress. Relying upon her steam-power, she appreads very little canvas. She has no bowsprit, and sareely any head or after asil. With an immense hall high out of water, no large paddle boxes and deck houses she must drift to lesward as fast or fissier than she would reach ahead.

"Throughout the month of February strong southerly winds blew constantly between lou, 15° and 40° west. On the coast, extending as far west as 15°, we have had easterly winds, with occasional gales, almost without intermission, since the 10th of

To give additional effect to the appeal thus made, Mr. Oakford had a long personal interview with Lord Palmerston, the English Premier, who seemed to take great interest in the subject, and expressed his desire to do everything that possibly could be done to search for and relieve the missing steamer. Lord Palmerston received Mr. Oakford with the greatest kindness and urbanity, discussed with him most particularly and at great length the whole of the circumstances relating to the Pacific, and finally gave him an order to the First Lord of the Admiralty directing an expedition to be sent out at once. Armed with this authority, M. Oakford had an interview with the Admiralty authorities, and subsequently received the following official spatch from the Secretary of the Admiralty:

dispatch from the Secretary of the Admiralty:

"Immediate. ADMIRALTY, March 24, 1856.

"Sin: With reference to your saggestion as to a search for the missing United States steamer Pacific, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that orders have been given to her Majesty's ships Tartarus and Desparate to cruise to the westward in this service, and in the event of their felling in with the steamer in question to render her every assistance in their power.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

"I am, Sir, your most obscient servant,
"I am, Sir, your most obscient servant,
"Signed," THOS, PHINN.
"T. S. Oakford, seq., Messrs Cronkey & Co.,
"No. 67 Gracechurch street, London."

The London Times most strongly urged the Gov-

erament to adopt the step they have taken in the subjoined article, which appeared on 24th March:

There is still a very remote chance that the Pacific y not be lost, although the delay of her appearance one side of the Atlantic or the other gives too much on one side of the Atlantic or the other gives too must ground for apprehension as to her fate. A correspon-dent, whose letter appeared in our columns on Saturday last, therefore argues that we have not at present any right to assume the fact of a fatal result, nor to relax in our efforts for carrying assistance to the missing ship.

The chances, he declares in favor of the supposition that she is still affect with disabled machinery, are not measurement of the supposition that she is still affect with disabled machinery, are not microssiderable, and so we are bound to act as though his contingency were an accertained fact. In the case

of the Pacific, haspily, there is no accessity for organ-ining a costly expedition, or of dispatching squadron after equadron upon a forlorn hope to the dangers of the Northern Pole. Seafaring men appear to agree in the conclusion that if the mi-sing ship is above water at all she must be sought for in an area sufficiently circumscribed to render the process of investigation casy and expeditions. In the letter to which we the conclusion that if the mi-sing ship is above water at all she must be sought for in an area sufficiently circumscribed to render the process of investigation easy and expeditions. In the letter to which we allude, the prevailing theory as to the probable situation of the Pacific, if she be still afloat, is set forth with sufficient-clearness. The writer presumes that the machinery of this noble vessel may have given way somewhere about the Banks of Newfoundland. In connection with this probability two well ascertained facts must be taken into account. The first is that the steamer relied mainly upon her steam power for her progress through the water. She had very little can vas, no bowsprit, scarcely any head or after sail. The next certainly is, that at the season of the year when she must have reached the waters in question heavy westerly gales play over the surface of the Atlaut c. Against these it would be idle for any ship to straggle unless her sailing powers were of a high order. The probabilities then are, that if the accident to the machinery occurred, as presumed, the Captain of the Pacific would reck to regain the Irish coast. Now, in this attempt he would have been foiled, because—we quote from the letter of our correspondent—throughout the month of February strong southerly winds blew constantly between long, 50 deg, and 40 deg, west. On this coast, extending as far west as 15 deg., quote from the letter of our correspondent—throughout the month of February strong southerly winds blew constantly between long. 50 deg. and 40 deg. west. On this soast, extending as far west as 15 deg., we have had easterly winds, with occasional gales, almost without intermission, since the lath of February. The writer adds, that three hundred ships are actually overdue from the westward—that a ship has just arrived fifty days out from New-York, thirty of which were spent in battling with easterly winds, in soundings at the chops of the Channel. Surely, if all these data be true, there is no reason yet for absolute despair as to the massing steamer, and we are bound by every consideration of duty and humanity to do our unimest for her relief. The surgestion as to her proceedings and actual position is as follows:

"In retraining her course across the Adantic the scath winds must have dritted her to lesward, north of the route of passing vessels. On reaching the meridian of 15° her progness estward was effectually barred; she could not get to the estward or southward. In such an emergency she would have held on as well as the could, drifting alowing northwards on the western mergin of the easterly winds. If allow—and no good reason exists for doubting that the list about and the sound and rescued by a carried squadron of two or three, or even one steamer, sent from these shorts."

The Pacific will soon have been two months at sea,

The Pacific will soon have been two months at sea. and, as the number of human beings she carried, in-cluding passengers and crew, amounted to 186, the horrors of famine will inevitably be added to the other "We know not that any word of ours can give ad-

ditional force to this simple statement of facts. It is just possible that this unfortunate steamer may now be drifting hither and thither within a few hundred miles just possible that his mioritimate steamer may now odrifting hither and thither within a few hundred miles of our coast, without any chance of relief, save that which may be especially dispatched with a direct view to this object. Once out of the usual track of ships, the Pacific can expect no casual assistance. Now it is clear that, if the suppositions given above are founded on fact, she must have been blown or have drifted so fer to the northward that she is east out from the fellowship of the sea, and therefore we must act, and act at once, or make up our minds to abandon the visual to her fate. We have so much confidence in the spirit and humanity of the country that we feel sure an effort will be vigorously made to carry relief to these unfortunate people. One or two Government steamers would suffice. If they be still among the hving, this is the only way in which they can be saved; if they are already numbered among the dead, at least we shall have our consciences clear, and feet that all was done which man could do for their relief. The important which man could do for their relief. The important point, however, is instant dispatch. If the effort is to be made, it must be made now, without the loss of a

On the 25th The Times announces the fact of the expedition being ordered as follows:

"The authorities of the Admiral'y have responded with the most praiseworthy promptitude to the appeal which has been addressed to them through the columns of The Times. The Desperate and Tartarus, two steamers, are to be instantly dispatched in search of the miseing Pacific. We trust their efforts in this forten hope may be afterded with spaces and that or the missing Pacific. We trust their efforts in this for-lorn hope may be attended with success, and that ere-many days have elapsed we may be gratified with the intelligence that they have succeeded in rescuing the passengers and crew of the absent vessel from the de-struction which must otherwise be their fate. At the same time, we warn the public and the friends and relatives of those for whose safety so much anxiety is felt not to be overmuch buoyed up with hope. The chance of success is very remote. The true course of action is neither to give way to exhibition nor de-apendency, but to bend every nerve to the discharge of a solemn duty. The assistance which we now send would have been set in any case, but we must not lose sight of the fact that our Transatlantic friends on their side dispatched an expedition in search of our on their side dispatched an expedition in search missing countrymen in the Polar Seas. Such missing country man in the Foat there are far better evidence of the real sentiments which prevail among the great masses of the two communities than the noisy brawing of stump orators. The intelligence that the Pacific had been rescued from her perilous condition would be halled with as universal delight throughout the British Fles as in the United States. The steamers have probably sailed before this. God speed them on their errand?

A PLEA FOR M. KOSSUTH.

To the Editor of The London Times. Sir: I have no right, and, in truth, but little hope, to Sir: I have no right, and, in trait, but hithe hope, to expect that I may induce you to advocate the cause of Kossuth. Politically, I know you are not. I now appeal to your cander, impartiality and generosity. It is only this morning I hear that the illustrious exile is instrait-ened circumstances. Trusted by all the highest, by them to the first station, and helding their wealt at his disposal, he lived among them and departed from them poor. The jewels of the Hungarian crown lay at his feet; he spurned them as he spurned the lay at his feet; he spurned them as he spurned the usurper and perjurer who had worn them. Military treason necessitated his flight; the valor of Bem and Guyon was insufficient against the enemy. The representative of Mohammed saved the follower of Christ from the vergeance of the Apostolic; the Caliph cast his mantle over the wounded, and defied the uplifted sword. Kossuth at last took refuge in England. Here he was welcomed in every city by the magistrates and the people, and even by those of the nobility who were not Germanized by the Court. Among us there are some remaining whose affections are not torpefied not chilled by contact with adversity. Let us see how chilled by contact with adversity. Let us see how many there are of them. I will not cose my eyes until I make this appeal to you, declaring most so that I have had no conversation or corresponden on the subject with the exile of Hungary; have not asked, directly or indirectly, his per mission to make the appeal, and I fear have not asked, directly or indirectly, his per-mission to make the appeal, and I fear I may want his countenance; but what I am now doing I feel to be a duty. Let me hope, however, and trust that the meet eloquent of statemen since Demosthenes will not refuse that public tribute which another of much celebrity accepted. Mr. For had squandered a large fortune in the most pernicious of vices—in gam-bling. Kossuth had no riches and no vices; he left a

bling. Kossuth had ne riches and no vices; he left a lucrative and honorable profession to rescue his outraged country. Mr. Fox committed an act of treason, or very similar, by sending an agent to the Empress Katharine, assuring her that she might safely take possession of Nootka Sound against the just claims of England. The speeches of Mr. Fox never elevated the soul, never enlarged the intellect, never touched the heart. He upheld the cause of France against England throughout the war, even while her best citizens were bleeding on the scaffold. Kossuth upheld the cause of Hungary, not only throughout the war, but throughout years more disastrous. Only one orabut throughout years more disastrous. Only one ora-ter and state-man ever acted with so much ability, consistency and energy; he too, was an exile. Demostheres, a victim crowned with imperishable glory, walked calmly forth from the temple of Poseidon and shook hands with Death, sparing his enemy the guilt of his murder. May we Englishmen be exempted fromguilt almost as heinous!—the guilt of seeing die mong us, without our sympathy and without our help, a gain us, without our sympathy and without a man as virtuous, as ordent an orator, and as pure a patriot—the one Pan-Hellenic, the other Pan-European.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

P. S.—I forget to say that my subscription of £10

March 22, 1856.

LETTER FROM A POLITICAL PRISONER IN FRENCH GUIANA. [Translated for The N. Y. Tribune.]

ster of Marine: Is M. le Minister of Marine:

Is M. le Minister aware that the political prisoners
of '48 and '51, transported to French Guiasa in virtue
of special decrees—not in consequence of legal judgments—are in the penal establishment of the so-called
Royal Isles, since the 26th of August, 1853 † that they ments—are in the penal establishment of the so-clined Royal Isles, since the 26th of August, 1853? that they have been placed there, under the orders of the director of the said bagase, by Vice-Admiral Foarnicion, since their transfer from the island la Mère to the island of St. Joseph; that they have been immediately subjected to the discipline, the regulations, the work, the food, &c., imposed on the criminal convicts; that they have been forced to take part in the defile du lague, hands on their hats, after the Sunday inspection, and before the forced attendance at mass; that they have been deprived of the permission of receiving mency from their families?

Is M. le Ministre aware that, in contempt of the law of humanity, the political prisoners have been put, under the most odious compression and menace of death, to work far above their strength for eight hours a day, under the rays of an equatorial sun? Is he aware that there have been employed in laboring drainage, leveling, cartage of stone, &c., old men of 66 years, feeble, valendinarian, for the most part workmen of the towns, already used up and exhausted

by long and painful privations, borne down by the sorrows of captivity and exile?

Is M. le Ministre aware that this system has produced abundant fruits—36 deaths in ten moaths—while at the Island of la Mère the prisoners first arrived lost only one in 140 during thirteen months? Yet the Island of St. Joseph is as healthy as la Mère. This comparison of figures is cloquent enough to dispense with commentary. Does he know that to aid dysentery, scurvy, and the fevers of America, half their allowance of wine and veretables has been suppressed? Does he know that the food is unwholesome and scarty, butter rancid, (or rather patrid,) the bread bad, flour damaged, and rice diagnating?

Is M. le Ministre aware that the political prisoners, when taken ill, are chained to their bedposts in the bospital by common convict-chains; that for the most part the physicians have neither linen, medicines, fight food, jams, and the like? that at the hospital of the bagno, where criminals are their nurses, they have been treated by one Chabassus, head physician, in the most barbarous manner; reviled, insulted by this millimilitary surgeon, who caused the death of sixteen of us during his stay in Royal Island?

Is M. le Ministre aware that in formal contempt of higher orders, the political prisoners are robbed of the fruit and produce of the Island of St. Joseph—produce watered by their sweat—while the gendarmes, keepers, and soldiers of the detachment are choking with it? Is he aware that M. Coste, Under-Lieutenant of Marine Infantry on the Island of St. Joseph, has fed his numerous fawl with the maire planted, reaped and

it! Is he aware that M. Coste, Under-Lieutenant of Marine Infantry on the Island of St. Joseph, has fed his numerous fowl with the maire planted, reaped and harvested by the political prisoners! that, when the cream of their produce has been sont away to Royal I-lend (deduction being made, it should be under-stood, for the table of the officer, gendarmes, keepers, and soldiers) if there remain any bananas not fit for sale, any vegetables or roots of salad half putrid, they are given to the pigs of the commandant of the isle, before the eyes of the fami-hed prisoners? that more than 3,000 courses of bananas have thus been sent to Royal Island, while the political prisoners, producers of that fruit, obliged to carry it to the boats, are deprived of any portion of them?

Such are a few of the things which M. le Ministre

Such are a lew of the things which M. It admitted assuredly does not completely ignore. There are, however, many others still more odious than these.

The political prisoners placed in the bagao, subjected to its entire regulations, det and all, clothed like convicts, watched over by convict-keepers, have been humiliated, affronted, torqued, robbed in the most revolting and most gratuitous way. Every time most revolting and most gratuatous way. Levy time they have instituted a comparison between themselves and these galeriers (galley slaves) it has turned out to the disadvantage of the political prisoners. Thus, they have been despoled, by force, of a portion of their own clothes; the dying have been robbed of the imprescriptible right of bequeathing to their companions in misecy their trucks, effects or money they possessed. Their same forelies have been included in in misery their trucks, effects or money they pos-serecesed. Their very families have been included in this robbery, everything that belonged to the deceased laving been distrained by the keepers, acting under or lers, no doubt. More than once these fellows have drawn the lot over the triffes left behind by one of us dying in the hapital.

or over a year those political prisoners not owning effects or clothes, or more than three-quarters of whole number, have been obliged to work bare-t and in rags, while the store of the baguo was full clothes and shoes. From time to time a distribution took place of some dead convicts apparel-bideous tatters, torn, used up, besineared with blood, still bearing the letters T. F. (forced labor) in large black characters. Or they distribute a quantity of old boots, with the word galley-slave stamped in capiold boots, with the word galley-slave stamped in capitals on the leather! More than one hundred prisoners still wear to this day these ignoble remnants of the legitimate inmates of the bagno. Shirts of fine liten or cotton belonging to them have been at several times, confiscated on pretext that they came not within the regulations; many have been forced to exchange them at once for common convict shirts.

There are many other matters where the ridiculous seems to outweight the odious.

seems to outweight the odious. It would be difficult to believe that M. le Ministre de la Marine knows all this. Such details might seem puerile to him. They are very grave for those concerned in them. Moreover, we shall pass to an order of facts of a more serious nature, in point of humanity.

of a more serious nature, in point of humanity.

M. le Ministre assuredly knows that torture, with all its accessories—the stake, gars, tearing open the mouth, screws to break thumbs and flagers, etc., as in vigor in the so-called penitentiary establishments of Guiana—notwithstanding the ordinance of 1774, at the accession of Louis XVI., decreeing the total suppression of torture—not withstanding these revolutions, the revision of the code, of the progress of manners.

He a'so knows, undoubtedly, that a certain number of prisoners have succumbed under the blows and cruel bastinadoes inflicted on them; he knows that suicide has become frequent; he knows that the political prisoners are thrown into the cells of the bagno, where

has become frequent; he knows that the political prisoners are thrown into the cells of the bagno, where they are mixed up with criminals of all degrees for two, three, four and six months; he knows that chains are clogged to their feet, and that it is the hangman who chains them; he knows that the proscrits are there are assumated slowly, by being loaded with those chains, sometimes for fifty days without intermission; by nau secons and deleterious food, here they are not reduced to bread and water for six months together; he knows that they have been under the thumb-screw for nine days—an indescrible torture.

But, perhaps, he ignores that the torture has become the order of the day in the political colony of St. Joseph.

seph.

During an official visit of M. de Bonnard, Captain of the Navy and Governor of Guiana, the political prisoners brought their numerous griefs before this superior officer, in spite of the efforts to prevent them made by Mesers. Richerie and Coste, deeply interested in the secrecy of their turpitudes. M. de Bonnard listened attentively to their tale of sufferings, as well as to the enumeration of the frauds victimizing them, and the abominations they are subjected to. To an these reclamations, the justice of which he acknowledged, M. de Bonnard answered by deploring his absolute inability to benefit them. I am not the absolute inability to benefit them. I am not the minister, said he. I can do nothing, absolutely noth-

nothing. This all powerful Governor, who but now gave orders for the execution of several criminals without any reporting to France—he cannot do any thing for good. Let us see if he is as impotent for evil Following the visit of the Governor, a new set of peral regulations was put up in the cells of the politi-cal prisoners. These regulations gave to each official stationed on the island the right of assassinating on stationed on the island the right of assessmands of the spot any prisoner guilty of violence. They further gave Messrs. Coste and Richeric the right of applying torture to any prisoner guilty of an insult to any keeper, gens-d'arme, or soldier!

These same regulations, besides, invested Messrs. Coste and Richeric with the enormous power of arbitrarily selecting twelve prisoners as reponsible for the

Coste and Richerte with the chormous power of arm trarily selecting twelve prisoners as re-ponsible for the acts and gestures of all their comrades. They were among other things, to denounce at once any isolated fact, author anknown, on pain of seeing the whole rigor of the new law directed against them, viz: fifteer ngor of the new law directed against them, viz: fifteen days of totlure; four hours a day moored to an enormous stake by ships' ropes passed round the neck, the body, the legs, and the arms fied behind the back; two months of prison, a fortnight in irons, eight days bread and water, etc.

Messrs. Coste and Richerie profited immediately of the rower thus hear and an them.

of the power thus bestowed on them, by marking out as responsible all those who had carried the complaints of the colony before the Governor, on pretext of a his uttered against an insolent keeper-Garnier from th

Nicore.

The first who found themselves subjected to the tor The first who found themselves subjected to the torture and the touch of the hangman protested with energy against his abominable violation of the laws of humanity and civilization; but they had to yield to force, and the soldiers of the Third Marise Infantry placed them violently on the fatal stake, where the hangman of the bagne dislocated their limbs and compressed their chest, until they fainted at the end of half an hour's suffering, amid borrible cries! And they had to remain there during two hours in the morning and two in the evening. The first seven victims were transported to the bospital, after several fainting fits; one alone went there only at the expiration of a fortnight—the undersigned—he will remember it all his life long.

member it all his life long.

The preceding ought, perhaps, suffice to edify M. is:
Ministre: but in the tale of the miseries of the exiles,
and the infamies of their jailers at the Guiana, details

and the infamiles of their james, thirteen of them from the year 1848, are loaded with chains and drag a ball attached by normous rings of iron, on pretext that they are condemned to five years in military iron, on the accusation of insults offered to a jailer—an offence for which a civil tribunal would have given them one month. M. le Ministre knows, moreover, that in France, whither they ought to have been sent, being condemned, they would have had to carry no iron of whotever fort; but by an unheard of exception, the political prisoner—not military, and yet judged as whatever sort; but by an unheard of exception, the political prisoner—not military, and yet judget as such—carry tifty pounds weight of iron chains, while the real soldiers, guilty of the same offense, are perfectly free from such letters in the prisons of France.

This ball, fixed to the extremities of two chains, gives a weight of forty to fifty pounds; the prisoners of that category are driven to work like the rest; in the lospital they are tied to their bedposts, as in prison to the walls. The undersigned has been put to the torture in this attire, without prejudice to the additional irons he was put in every evening.

M. le Ministre, who may know this, is perfectly the triping convicts of Royal Island circuits the criminal convicts of Royal Island circuits.

M. le Ministre, who may know this, is perfectly aware that the criminal convicts of Royal Island circulate freely and move about without any kind of irons. The undersigned, condemned by the Council of War of Guiana, transformed into a court of the provest marrial by the illegality of its residence, and the state of siege pronounced against a prison. A proceed. vost martial by the illegality of its residence, and the state of siege pronounced against a prison—a proceeding as null and void as it was ridiculous—has never been able to make good his right of appeal; for he was thrown, as well as two of his companions, into a circular prison at Guiana, immediately on judgment being pronounced against him. When the officials presented themselves on the morning after to bring food to him, the delay for appeal had expired, and the Secretary of the Council of War never made his appearance.

What M. le Ministre assuredly knows is, that the Privy What M. le Ministre assuredly knows is, that the Privy Council of Guiana—the Solicitor-General, the Freasurer, and the Director of the Penal Estab ishments, M. Darand, the worthy father-in-law of M. Richerie, who was expulsed from Belle-Isle under the Republic for crucity and frauda—are the accomplices of the crimes and dilapications committed by Messrs. Coste and Richerie. This latter, who has in a cowardly manner insulted us at several times, and himself provoked us to revolt, is moreover notorious for his high exploits as hargman and purveyer of the gallows. The thumbserew is familiar to him. Fifty unfortunates have already been maimed under his eyes by means of that instrument. In a recent instance the thumb of a man thus mutilated was cut off by the assistant-surgeon,

ready been maimed under his eyes by means of that instrument. In a recent instance the thumb of a man thus manifested was cut off by the assistant-surgeon, Latour, while the heart-rending cry of the victim made our blood freeze with fear and horror.

Ah, if history could reveal the terrible mysteries buried in the tide of the sea enveloping these islands, the names of the men who tolerate or accomplish similar villaties would be branded with everlasting infamy.

These, M. is Ministre, are some of the considerations which he, who has passed his seventh year in this captivity, thinks it proper to address to you. The exile has never asked for mercy, and will never ask for it, for he thinks it a right only of the guilty; but transported by violence, without any hope of a legal proceeding, he still protests against his arbitrary detention, and clams nothing but justice.

and claims nothing but justice.

TASSILLIER, Printer, transported in June, 1843.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

There was a slight improvement in the English Money market on the 24th ult , but a relapse took place, owing to the difficulties which existed in the peace negotiations. Consols for Money closed at 92? to 924; for account, 924 to 921. On the 25th business was languid, owing partially to the repeated postponements of the announcement of the treaty of peace. Consols for Money closed at 921; for ac-

A decline of from 3/ to 4/ had taken place in the Corn market on the rates of the previous week.

The advices from the manufacturing towns regarding the state of trade during the past week present little alteration. At Menchester the demand had improved, and prices were fairly supported. At Birningham the Iron trade remained dull and the general manufactures of the place were likewise inactive the orders from the United States being still small, although stocks were low in both countries. Continued confidence, a further improvement in the home demand, and an upward tendency in quotations, is reported from Nottingham. In the woolen districts no alteration, and the people continued to be well employed. The Irish Linen markets were steady, and the purchases numerous.

In the Liverpool Cotton market there was a moderate demand, and the sales reached fully 6,000 bales-1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices without

Bichardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Bichardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Washington 1

Liveapool., 3d mo. 25th, 1858.

We have had no Grain market since this day week. Finday last being Good Fidey. The trade, without any apparent cause, has relapsed into the dull unsatisfactory state which had characterized it for some time previous. The advance which had been made during the past three weeks on both Wikar and Flour is now in a great measure lost, and itsubax Coax is 1; \$\phi\$ quarter in warehouse. The arrivar's are much more scanny then was anticipated, a change of wind having occurred toward the close of last week; but as it has again weered back to the old point, the probability is that very few will be able to come up at present.

Farmers' deliveries for the past week amount to 68,601 quarters Wikara, against 80,507 quarters same week last year; average price this year 67,11, same time last year 69,011 \$\phi\$ qr.

This day's market was only moderately strended, and but a limited business resulted in any branch of the trade. Millers and Bealers exercised great caution, and the sales effected mark adecine of 3d, and d. \$\phi\$ 0 th on Wikara, 1,1/32,1 \$\phi\$ sack, and 1 \$\phi\$ bit, on Flour, from the rates current this days elmight.

Although the quantity of 1801an Cons exposed for sale was only limited, still the demand was so circumscribes that a farther decline was again submitted to, 30, \$\phi\$ gr. having been accepted for a pacci of old American Mixed, in sore.

Dars and MEAL met with but little inquiry, although less many would have been readily accepted to promote sales.

Egyptian Beans declined 1/\$\phi\$1/\$\phi\$ qr.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS .- Ward School No. 39, in Harlem, and the School of the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, were examined on Friday. Primary Department numbered 310 scholars, and had on exhibition some pretty specimens of embroidery. The scholarship was found to be good. The ceremodepartment is taught by Misses Mary A. Freeman, Priscilla Brass, Eliza A. Freeman, Catharine A. Hebberd and S. Almira Allen. In the Girls' Department 100 pupils were present. Good drawings and very good embroidery were exhibited. The examination though rapid, was excellent throughout—especially so in composition and algebra, some of the girls solving problems involving quadratic equations. The teach ers here are Misses Maria S. Kenyon, Edith M. Haves and Scraphine Landon. The singing taught by Miss Landon was remarkably good, and certainly entitles the school to a piano. The Boys' Department numbered 134, and passed an examination which was creditable to their teachers, Jacob. S. Warner, James Riker and Miss Mary E. Gardner.

After the examination of No. 39 was over, the Superintendent and many of the visitors crossed the river to the House of Refuge. The Girls' School of this institution numbered 81 scholars yesterday; it is taught by Misses Helen Geary and Lydia Keyes. The girls here do the entire housework of the establishment, and but four hours per day are devoted to study and recitation. Many of them, too, are quite ignorant when they enter the institution. The examination, however, was very creditable. Several of the pupils showed a minute acquaintance with geography, and some of the compositions contained what can hardly be said of any produced in our Ward Schools-etriking and original ideas. Perhaps this is owing to the nove stand point from which they look upon things. Atter dinner, which was provided by Mr. Ketcham, the Boys' School was examined. The number of boys was 472. The reading showed that the short-boy pro nunciation was not quite eradicated, but the arithmetic was excellent: few of the boys are deficient in calculation. The singing was quite as good as in the average of the city schools. A piece of declamation was received with applause which reminded one of Tammany Hall. The teachers of the Boys' School are: Edward H. Hallock, J. H. Jones, S. Orlando Lee, James Chrystal and Miss Lydia Keyes.

SLAVERT IN NEW JERSEY .- A correspondent Fred. Douglass's paper, writing from Long Branch, N. J., speaks of some of the few slaves yet living in New-Jersey. He says: "There are yet in this State many of the remaining

relies of the peculiar institutions in the person of it victures. I have taken occasion to converse with sev victims. I have taken occasion to converse with several of them about the past. The history of those times is indelibly impressed on their memory. One died here last week whose recollections carried him back as far as 1732, and it is said he was one hundred back as far as 1732, and it is said he was one hundred and twenty-four years of age, or thereabouts. An old comrade of his yet remaining, whose birth he recolected, he being at the time about twenty, is an old lady, now about one hundred and four. She, too, retains vivid recollections of Revolutionary times and those who figured in them. She is yet able to wash, iron, sew, knit, and scold her cuildren, grand-children, and great-grand-children, and grand-children's children, as vigotously as in days of yore, and is as ready to threaten, box and spank the oldest as the youngest of them. From her I learned many important facts of the past, which the historian would count a rich treasure. She is yet not only vigorous in mind, but she night remain long enough to hail the arrival of the nith generation. Her name is Lavina Butler. The name of the old gentleman alluded to was Jacob Brown."

THE ELECTION IN WARWICK, R. I.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Although our little State has affixed ber inde ble signature to the solemn protest, headed by Nea Hampshire, against the acts of the present Admini-tration, and the conflict has passed—the excitement and passions of the partisans moderated-it may proper to review the incidents connected with the election, with the intention of exposing the contempt.
This and fraudulent manner in which the Administration party and its allies succeeded in obtaining a majority is this town in particular.

The Administration party, as is well known, The Administration party, as is well known, were liberally supplied with money to expend in this State for political purposes. The portion allotted to this town was increased by the addition of a large amount supplied by a noted leader of the Whig party, who, being a candidate on the Administration ticket for officers to represent the town in our State Assembly, felt an unusual interest in this election—stimulated, as he avowed, not so much by a desire to help the Democratic party, as to oppose to his utmost, from strictly personal motives, a gentleman who is spoken of as being likely to become a prominent candidate for the office of United States Senator in the place of Charing T. James for which officer it devolves upon the Assembly elect to vote.

office of United States Senator in the place of Charis.

T. James for which officer it devolves upon the Assembly elect to vote.

The American and Republican parties in this town having nominated a very popular ticket, felt no measurers as to the result of the election, provided; was conducted in a legal and honorable manner. The they determined to do, and I am proud to say did do not a bribe was offered, no threats made, and no unfarmeans of whatever kind were used to force men to vote contrary to their principles. It is satisfactorily ascertained that the sympathies of a large majority of the people were with the Republican party. Previous to the election, several Republican meetings were held in the town and addressed by spirited and popular speakers, who were cordially received and kindly limited to. The minds of the people were well prepared to vote sgainst the administration, but human nature is weak; the temptation of the proffered bribes overcame many of them, and they sold themselves and the town into the hands of their unprincipled opponent. There were many, however, (with as much moral harritude as their corrupt antagonists, it must be contested in this intention will be seen below.

Emissaries, taken from the dregs of society, were integers a deviced in the town a few days have

noney and then voting against them. How as they succeeded in this intention will be seen below.

Emissaries, taken from the dregs of society, were sent into every district in the town a few days before the casy of voting, to make bargains with voters and those who could command others, and to seek eath purchasable ones. The Whig candidate himself visit those with whom he had business relations—which as more extensive than any man has in the State probably—and endeavored to influence them to come under his flag, leaving an impression upon some of them that a withdrawal of his patronage would follow a refusal of their support of him in this election. Money was and his too's. The President of one of the American Councils, it is reported, was bribed or intimidated into silence. The vote of the Secretary of the same Concil was bought and paid for on town-meeting day. One of the Committee chosen by this Council to nominate, in connection with the Republican Committee, the Assembly ticket, was bought, and moreover received noney to buy others. Hardly a man in the town who was considered at all approachable, and especially those who had formerly been Democrate, and also those who had formerly been bribed by the aforesaid candidate to vote for the Whigs when working for that party, but were tampered with or bought. that party, but were tampered with or bought.

Town Meeting day arrived; honest men availed themselves of the repeal of so much of the secret belot clause in our election law as made it impestive upon them to vote in the envelopes, to take the tive upon them to vote in the envelopes, to take privising of voting openly, or without the envelope of they chose. By far the greater number of open ballots cast were Anti-Administration, and Anti-Bebery and Corruption.

Buyers of votes sought their cictims in and around the flower House, and with an arm around the necks

the Town House, and with an arm around the necks of their poor, silly dupes, made their bargains. An excelore was then handed them, with the price of their of their poor, sillly dupes, made their bargains. An excelore was then handed them, with the price of their treachery, and they were sent up to the polls, at first without watching them; but soon one of the "took" discovered that his man had cheated him by changing his vote while in his pocket. Then great was the outcry, and great was the commotion in the bribery market. A new plan was adopted, that of going up to the ballot box with the voter, placing the ballot on the box, then signing to him to place it in the silt on the too. This was done a few times by the most up-blushing, unscrupulous man of the whole gang; other with less effrontery contented themselves with handing the ballots to the voters as they came up to the pos, with instructions to keep it in sight until dropped into the box. About this time remonstrances were made against this outrageous proceeding, the clause in the Election Law against bithery and corruption was read, and the noted individual above referred to and his allike, were charged with a violation of the law; but all to no purpose, their iniquitous conduct continued, with the exception that a little more disguise was assumed.

The leader retired a short distance from the Town

House, his minions sought out and sent the men to him, he paid them according to contract them male, they were then put under guaroianship of one of the aforesaid minions, escorted to the polls, and their ba-lats given to them there.

The usual dishonest plan of voting against other men's names was also resorted to. With all their precautions they were cheated aften during the day. An instance of this kind is as follows: A man had voted, calling, at the time only a part of his name; but the clerk, knowing the man perfectly well, checked his result are controlled. cletk, knowing the man perfectly well, encored as real name on the list. One of the aly foxes of the Administration party saw it all, he thought, and following the man out, paic the man ten dollars to go in and we under his whole name. The couple then marched up to the polls, but were hindered a few moments in earlying out their design; meanwhile others, with sharp eyes, saw more than the fox did, and "the busy whis "per circling round" conveyed the whole story to as appreciative audience; and when the denouement took place, a perfect roar of laughter and the loaded greans greated our hitherto unsuspicious fox, who, if he had not an unusual amount of brass, must have been overwhelmed with mortification. Single rotes commanded from \$5 to \$25, and men who could influence other others were paid \$100 or thereabounts.

Such are a few of the details of the most infunious and disgraceful election-contest ever held in this town. Never was a town-meeting held here in which was shown so plainly who the men were that act so bear

Never was a town-meeting heid here in which was shown so plainly who the men were that act so been and wicked a part as to corrupt the morals of the pepele. Indeed, had they not believed that their opponents were as unmanly and contemptible as themselves, they might have saved much of their money by paying less prices for their votes, as there was no competition in the market.

The affair has created great excitement since townmeeting. The people are disappointed at the reak; even that number who sold their votes, but intended to vote the Anti Administration ticket, are conscience stricken, for the candidates on that ticket were mes for whom they felt a sincere respect and whom "they "would have delighted to honor." May these occur-rences prove a salutary lesson to them, and may all well meaning but weak-minded men who incline to its same course take warning by their example.

Warwick, R. L. April 7, 1835.

Shawomut.

CUTTING SCIONS FOR GRAFTS .- Now is the time for culting scions for grafting. Any time in the Winter of Spring before the buds burst will answer, but they will

cutting scions for grafting. Any time in the Winter of Spring before the bads barst will answer, but they will soon shrivel and dry up, if it is delayed till they are much swelled. Shoots of medium size of well-ripeased wood, of the last year's growth, from the extremities of bearing branches, should be selected. These will bear earnier than the water sprouts or sackers, which rom their thrifty growth are sometimes used. The wood of these is usually softer and the buds not as well developed as those from the extremities of the branches. If wood of more than one year's growth is taken, flowers are often produced, and sometimes fruit, the year of insertion, while very little growth is obtained itrafis from thrifty young trees are better than from old ones which have began to decay. Where no suitable scions of a favorite variety are found, they may be obtained for another year by shortening in some of the smaller limbs, which will then push out vigorous shoots. Some claim that scions should only be taken from the topmost branches, that we may obtain an upright growing head. It is thought that the lower limbs, showing a disposition to grow downward and crooked, will give their characters to the new tree. We doubt this theory, but as we usually get the best ripened wood and straightest shoots from the top, where there is plenty of light and air to develop them, it will pay for a little climbing.

To Make a Balker Horse Draw,—The London Times gives a remedy which proved successful. After all serts of means had been tried and failed, it was sug-

Times gives a remedy which proved successful. After all sorts of means had been tried and failed, it was sug-gested that a simple remedy used in India should be all sorts of means had been tried and failed, it was suggested that a simple remedy used in India should be tried—that is, to get a small rope and attach it to one of the fore feet of the stubborn animal, the person holding the end of the rope to advance a few paces, taking with him the horse's foot, when, as a matter of course, the horse must follow. The suggestion was affirst radiculed, but at last a rope was brought and applied as described, when the horse immediately advanced, and in a few minutes was out of sight, much to the amazement of the crowd. The experiment is simple and worth a trial. mple and worth a trial,

PRICE OF POTATOES IN MASSACHUSETTS,-The Worcester Spy says that at a recent auction sale is Spencer, pointies were sold at prices ranging from it to 26 cepts a bushel, and that they can be bought is any quantity in that vicinity for 33 cents a bushel.